DRAFT FACT SHEET

ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (AZPDES)

This document gives pertinent information concerning the reissuance of the AZPDES permit listed below. This facility is a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) with an average flow of 0.065 million gallons per day (mgd) and is considered to be minor facility under the NPDES program. The effluent limitations contained in this permit will maintain the Water Quality Standards listed in Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-11-101 et. seq. This permit is proposed to be issued for a period of 5 years.

Permittee's Name:	JRC Goodyear, LLC
Permittee's Mailing Address:	2122 E. Highland Ave, Suite 400, Phoenix, AZ 85016
Facility Name:	Flite Goodyear Facility
Facility Address or Location:	1300 S. Litchfield Road, Goodyear, AZ 85338
County:	Maricopa
Contact Person(s): Phone/e-mail address	Daryl R. Burton, Managing Member, (602) 263-6000
AZPDES Permit Number:	AZ0025747
Inventory Number:	101570

I. STATUS OF PERMIT(s)	
AZPDES permit applied for:	Renewal
Date application received:	4/4/2018
Date application was determined administratively complete:	4/24/2018
Previous permit expiration date:	10/3/2018
208 Consistency: 208 Plan consistency is not required for industrial facilities.	

JRC Goodyear, LLC has the following permits issued by ADEQ applicable to the JRC Goodyear facility:		
Type of Permit	**Permit Number**	**Purpose**
Aquifer Protection Permit (APP)	P-101570	Regulates discharges to the local aquifer

II. GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION	
Type of Facility:	Privately owned wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)
Facility Location Description:	Goodyear, Arizona south of I-10 on Litchfield Road
Permitted Design Flow:	0.065 MGD
Constructed Design Flow:	0.065 MGD
Treatment level (WWTP):	Secondary
Treatment Processes (include sludge handling and disposal/use):	Processes include influent screening, grit removal, activated sludge biological treatment, solids settling in secondary clarifiers, chlorination and dechlorination. Sludge is dried and sent to a landfill.
Nature of facility discharge:	Domestic wastewater from approximately 50 tenants.
Number of industrial dischargers:	Discharge from approximately 25 tenants of some industrial component; including building cooling water, non-contact cooling water and stormwater.
Number of significant industrial dischargers (SIUs):	None
Average flow per discharge:	The applicant indicates that the average flow per discharge is 0.0094 mgd.
Service Area:	The Flite Goodyear Facility tenants and property area.
Service Population:	The number varies but approximately 50 commercial/industrial tenants on the Flite Goodyear Facility property area.
Reuse / irrigation or other disposal method(s):	Discharges from the four internal outfalls are combined in underground piping off the facility property which continues underground for approximately one half mile to Outfall 005. Additional stormwater from other facilities may enter the piping prior to the eventual discharge at to the Buckeye Canal
Continuous or intermittent discharge:	Continuous

III. RECEIVING WATER
The State of Arizona has adopted water quality standards to protect the designated uses of its surface waters. Streams have been divided into segments and designated uses assigned to these segments. The water quality standards vary by designated use depending on the level of protection required to maintain that use.

Receiving Water :	The Buckeye Canal, a Phoenix Area Canal
River Basin:	Middle Gila
Outfall Location(s):	Facility Internal Outfalls: Outfall 001: Township 1 N, Range 1 W, Section 16 Latitude 33˚ 25' 54" N, Longitude 112˚ 21' 40" W Outfall 002: Township 1 N, Range 1 W, Section 16 Latitude 33˚ 25' 35" N, Longitude 112˚ 21' 38" W Outfall 003: Township 1 N, Range 1 W, Section 16 Latitude 33˚ 25' 34" N, Longitude 112˚ 21' 39" W Outfall 004: Township 1 N, Range 1 W, Section 16 Latitude 33˚ 26' 04" N, Longitude 112˚ 21' 39" W Buckeye Canal Receiving Water Outfall: Outfall 005: Township 1 N, Range 1 W, Section 16 Latitude 33˚ 24' 44" N, Longitude 112˚ 21' 51" W
The outfall discharges to, or the discharge may reach, a surface water listed in Appendix B of A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1.	
Designated uses for the receiving water listed above:	Agricultural Irrigation (AgI) Agricultural Livestock watering (AgL)
Is the receiving water on the 303(d) list?	The Buckeye Canal is not on the 303 d list, however, this facility has been identified to be contributing selenium loads to Gila River and was assigned wasteload allocations as part of the 2015 Middle Gila River TMDL.
Given the uses stated above, the applicable narrative water quality standards are described in A.A.C. R18-11-108, and the applicable numeric water quality standards are listed in A.A.C. R18-11-109 and in Appendix A thereof. There are two standards for the Aquatic and Wildlife uses, acute and chronic. In developing AZPDES permits, the standards for all applicable designated uses are compared and limits that will protect for all applicable designated uses are developed based on the standards.	

IV. DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Because the facility is in operation and discharges have occurred, effluent monitoring data are available. The following is the measured effluent quality reported in the application for Outfall 003.

Parameters	**Units**	**Maximum Daily Discharge Concentration**

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	9
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	92
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	4.1
E. coli	cfu / 100 mL	<1

Facility design removal rates:	BOD 90+ % TSS 90+ %

Outfall	**Type of Discharge**	**Frequency of Discharge**	**Volume of discharge (gallons per day)**
001 (internal)	Building cooling blowdown,	daily	28000
	Reverse osmosis blowdown,	daily	3000
	Miscellaneous process wastewater and,	daily	<400
	Stormwater	Storm events	
002 (internal)	Non contact process cooling water,	daily	300
	Miscellaneous process wastewater,	daily	<500
	building cooling blowdown, and	daily	82000
	stormwater	Storm events	
003 (internal)	Treated domestic wastewater and miscellaneous process wastewater discharged through the wastewater treatment plant	Several times per day for approximately 12 min per discharge.	17500
004 (internal)	Stormwater	Storm events	
	Clean groundwater from well head sand filter	periodic	<1000
005 to Buckeye Canal	Combined discharges from internal outfalls discharge to Buckeye Canal	daily	130,800 plus stormwater during storm events

V. STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXISTING AZPDES PERMIT	
Date of most recent inspection:	8/24/2016; no potential violations were noted as a result of this inspection.
DMR files reviewed:	4/2016 through 12/2017
Lab reports reviewed:	1/2017 through 12/2017
DMR Exceedances:	March and April 2018 – pH max exceedances from Outfall 002

NOVs issued:	June 2018 (Case # 176373) for pH max exceedances from Outfall 002
NOVs closed:	8/02/2018
Compliance orders:	None

VI. PROPOSED PERMIT CHANGES

The following table lists the major changes from the previous permit in this draft permit.

Parameter	Existing Permit	Proposed permit	Reason for change
Reporting Location	Mail in hard copies of DMRs and other attachments	DMRs and other reports to be submitted electronically through myDEQ portal	Language added to support the NPDES electronic DMR reporting rule that became effective on December 21, 2015.
Lead (Outfall 003)	Limited	Effluent Characterization	Data submitted indicated no reasonable potential (RP) for an exceedance of a standard.
Boron and selenium	The Middle Gila River TMDL was not applied in the permit.	WLAs for boron and selenium per the 2015 Gila River TMDL were applied to the permit.	Gila River – Centennial Wash to Gillespie Dam Reach 15070101-008 TMDLs for Total Boron & Total Selenium (Chronic) Effective November 2015

Anti-backsliding considerations – "Anti-backsliding" refers to statutory (Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act) and regulatory (40 CFR 122.44(l)) requirements that prohibit the renewal, reissuance, or modification of an existing NPDES permit that contains effluent limits, permit conditions, or standards that are less stringent than those established in the previous permit. The rules and statutes do identify exceptions to these circumstances where backsliding is acceptable. This permit has been reviewed and drafted with consideration of anti-backsliding concerns.

Limits for the following parameter have been removed from the permit because evaluation of current data allows the conclusion that no reasonable potential (RP) for an exceedance of a standard exists:
• Lead (Outfall 003)

This is considered allowable backsliding under 303(d)(4). The effluent limitations in the current permit for these two parameters were based on state standards, the respective receiving waters are in attainment for

these parameters, and the revisions are consistent with antidegradation requirements. See Section XII for information regarding antidegradation requirements.

Limits are retained in the draft permit for parameters where reasonable potential (RP) for an exceedance of a standard continues to exist or is indeterminate. In these cases, limits will be recalculated using the most current Arizona Water Quality Standards (WQS). If less stringent limits result due to a change in the WQS then backsliding is allowed in accordance with 303(d)(4) if the new limits are consistent with antidegradation requirements and the receiving water is in attainment of the new standard; see Section XII for information regarding antidegradation requirements. No limits are less stringent due to a change in the WQS in this permit.

VII. DETERMINATION OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and ASSESSMENT LEVELS

When determining what parameters need monitoring and/or limits included in the draft permit, both technology-based and water quality-based criteria were compared and the more stringent criteria applied.

Technology-based Limitations: As outlined in 40 CFR Part 133:
The regulations found at 40 CFR §133 require that POTWs achieve specified treatment standards for BOD, TSS, and pH based on the type of treatment technology available. The JRC Goodyear, LLC WWTP facility is a privately owned plant using the same technology for treatment of domestic sewage as a POTW. Therefore, technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) have been established in the permit for these parameters based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ). Additionally, oil & grease, E. coli and TRC will be monitored with a TBELs based on best professional judgment (BPJ). This level is also considered protective of the narrative standard at A.A.C. R18-11-108(B).

Numeric Water Quality Standards: As outlined in A.A.C. R18-11-109 and Appendix A:
Per 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(ii), (iii) and (iv), discharge limits must be included in the permit for parameters with "reasonable potential" (RP), that is, those known to be or expected to be present in the effluent at a level that could potentially cause any applicable numeric water quality standard to be exceeded. RP refers to the possibility, based on the statistical calculations using the data submitted, or consideration of other factors to determine whether the discharge may exceed the Water Quality Standards. The procedures used to determine RP are outlined in the *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (TSD)* (EPA/505/2-90-001). In most cases, the highest reported value for a parameter is multiplied by a factor (determined from the variability of the data and number of samples) to determine a "highest estimated value". This value is then compared to the lowest applicable Water Quality Standard for the receiving water. If the value is greater than the standard, RP exists and a water quality-based effluent limitation (WQBEL) is required in the permit for that parameter. RP may also be determined from BPJ based on knowledge of the treatment facilities and other factors. The basis for the RP determination for each parameter with a WQBEL is shown in the table below.

It is assumed that RP exists for exceedance of water quality criteria for the pollutants *E. coli* and, if chlorine or bromine is used in the treatment process, total residual chlorine (TRC). These parameters have been shown through extensive monitoring of WWTPs to fluctuate greatly and thus are not conducive to exclusion from limitation due to a lack of RP. Therefore, the draft permit contains WQBELs for *E. coli* and TRC.

The proposed permit limits were established using a methodology developed by EPA. Long Term Averages (LTA) were calculated for each designated use and the lowest LTA was used to calculate the average monthly limit (AML) and maximum daily limit (MDL) necessary to protect all uses. This methodology takes into account criteria, effluent variability, and the number of observations taken to determine compliance with the limit and is described in Chapter 5 of the TSD. Limits based on A&W criteria were developed using the "two-value steady state waste load allocation" described on page 99 of the TSD. When the limit is based on human health criteria, the monthly average was set at the level of the applicable standard and a daily maximum limit was determined as specified in Section 5.4.4 of the TSD.

Total Mass Daily Loads / Waste Load Allocations:

During completion of the Middle Gila River TMDL, the JRC Goodyear facility was identified as a facility contributing to selenium and boron loading in the watershed. As a result, waste load allocations were assigned to Outfalls 001, 002 and 003 for both parameters. The following table lists the waste load allocations for each outfall, which have been incorporated into this permit as effluent limitations:

Outfall	Boron WLA	Selenium WLA
001	1000 µg/L	22 µg/L
002	1000 µg/L	13 µg/L
003	1000 µg/L	8 µg/L

Mixing Zone: The limits in this permit were determined without the use of a mixing zone. Arizona state water quality rules require that water quality standards be achieved without mixing zones unless the permittee applies for and is approved for a mixing zone. Since a mixing zone was not applied for or granted, all water quality criteria are applied at end-of-pipe.

Assessment Levels (ALs): ALs are listed in Tables 1.b., 2.b. and 3.b. of the permit. An AL differs from a discharge limit in that an exceedance of an AL is not a permit violation. Instead, ALs serve as triggers, alerting the permitting authority when there is cause for re-evaluation of RP for exceeding a water quality standard, which may result in new permit limitations. The AL numeric values also serve to advise the permittee of the analytical sensitivity needed for meaningful data collection. Trace substance monitoring is required when there is uncertain RP (based on non-detect values or limited datasets) or a need to collect additional data or monitor treatment efficacy on some minimal basis. A reopener clause is included in the draft permit should future monitoring data indicate water quality standards are being exceeded.

The requirement to monitor for these parameters is included in the draft permit according to A.A.C. R18-11-104(C) and Appendix A. Except for oil and grease, ALs listed for each parameter were calculated in the same manner that a limit would have been calculated (see Numeric Water Quality Standards Section above). The ALs for oil and grease were determined based on BPJ as described above.

The following trace substances were not included as limits or assessment levels in the draft permit due to a lack of RP based on best professional judgment (BPJ): barium, nitrates, nitrites, and manganese. The numeric standards for these pollutants are well above what would be expected from a WWTP discharge.

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Hardness:
There are no applicable standards involving hardness dependent metals because the discharge is to a Phoenix Area Canal.

Effluent Characterization (EC): In addition to monitoring for parameters assigned either a limit or an AL, sampling is required to assess the presence of pollutants in the discharge at certain minimum frequencies for additional suites of parameters, whether the facility is discharging or not. This monitoring is specified in Tables 5.a. and 5.b., *Effluent Characterization Testing*, as follows:

• (Outfall 003 only) Table 5.a. – ammonia, BOD-5, *E. coli*, total residual chlorine (TRC), dissolved oxygen, total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), nitrate/nitrite, oil and grease, pH, phosphorus, temperature, total dissolved solids (TDS), and total suspended solids (TSS)
• (Outfalls 001, 002, and 003) Table 5.b. – Selected Metals, Cyanide, and Oil and Grease
NOTE: Some parameters listed in Tables 5.a. and 5.b. are also listed in Tables 1, 2 or 3. In this case, the data from monitoring under Tables 1 or 2 may be used to satisfy the requirements of Tables 5.a. and / or 5.b., provided the specified sample types are the same. In the event the facility does not discharge to a water of the U.S. during the life of the permit, EC monitoring of representative samples of the effluent is still required.

The purpose of EC monitoring is to characterize the effluent and determine if the parameters of concern are present in the discharge and at what levels. This monitoring will be used to assess RP per 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(iii)). EC monitoring is required in accordance with 40 CFR 122.43(a), 40 CFR 122.44(i), and 40 CFR 122.48(b) as well as A.R.S. §49-203(A)(7). If pollutants are noted at levels of concern during the permit term, this permit may also be reopened to add related limits or conditions.

Permit Limitations and Monitoring Requirements:
The table that follows summarizes the parameters that are limited in the permit and the rationale for that decision. Also included are the parameters that require monitoring without any limitations or that have not been included in the permit at all and the basis for those decisions. The corresponding monitoring requirements are shown for each parameter. In general, the regulatory basis for monitoring requirements is per 40 CFR §122.44(i) *Monitoring requirements*, and 40 CFR §122.48(b), *Required monitoring*; all of which have been adopted by reference in A.A.C. R18-9-A905, *AZPDES Program Standards*.

Parameter	Lowest Standard / Designated Use	Maximum Reported Daily Value	No. of Samples	Estimated Maximum Value	RP Determination	Proposed Monitoring Requirement/ Rationale (1)
Flow	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Discharge flow is to be monitored on a continual basis using a flow meter.
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30 mg/L 30-day average 45 mg/L 7-day average/ Technology-based limits 40 CFR 133.102	Outfall 003 9 mg/L	Outfall 003 BOD: 4	N/A	TBELs for BOD and TSS are always applicable to WWTPs.	Monitoring for influent and effluent BOD and TSS to be conducted using composite samples of the influent and the effluent. The sample type required was chosen to be representative of the discharge. The requirement to monitor influent BOD and suspended solids is included to assess compliance with the 85% removal requirement in this permit.
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	No applicable standard	Outfall 003 92 mg/L	Outfall 003 4	N/A	N/A	No monitoring required.
Chlorine, Total Residual (TRC)	No applicable standard. A&Wedw standard applied as technology based limit based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ). Well operated Secondary Treatment WWTPs are capable of meeting the PBC standard.	Outfall 003 <16.2 µg/L	Outfall 003 4	N/A	RP always expected when chlorine or bromine is used for disinfection.	TRC is to be monitored as a discrete sample and a TBEL remains in the permit. 40 CFR Part 136 specifies that discrete samples must be collected for chlorine.
E. coli	No applicable standard. A&Wedw standard applied as technology based limit based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ). Well operated Secondary Treatment WWTPs are capable of meeting the PBC standard.	Outfall 003 <1 cfu/100 mL	Outfall 003 4	N/A	RP always expected for WWTPs. See explanation above.	*E. coli* is to be monitored as a discrete sample and a TBEL remains in the permit.
pH	Minimum standard AgL: 6.5 S.U. Maximum standard AgI: 9.0 S.U. A.A.C. R18-11-109(B)	Outfall 003 7.3 to 7.7 S.U.	Outfall 003 208	N/A	WQBEL or TBEL is always applicable to WWTPs.	pH is to be monitored using a discrete sample of the effluent and a WQBEL is set. 40 CFR Part 136 specifies that grab samples must be collected for pH. pH sampling must also coincide with ammonia sampling when required.
Temperature	No applicable numeric standard	Outfall 003 29.3˚ C to 29.9˚C	Outfall 003 6	N/A	N/A	Effluent temperature is to be monitored for effluent characterization by discrete sample. 40 CFR Part 136 specifies that discrete samples must be collected for temperature. Temperature sampling must also coincide with ammonia sampling when required.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	No applicable standard	Outfall 003 1350 mg/L	Outfall 003 1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Ammonia	No applicable standard	Outfall 003 1.4 mg/L	Outfall 003 4	N/A	N/A	Ammonia is to be monitored for effluent characterization by discrete sample and concurrently with pH and temperature monitoring.
Nutrients (Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus)	No applicable standards	Outfall 003 N - 5.68 mg/L P – 4.77 mg/L	Outfall 003 4 1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.

Parameter	Lowest Standard / Designated Use	Maximum Reported Daily Value	No. of Samples	Estimated Maximum Value	RP Determination	Proposed Monitoring Requirement/ Rationale (1)
Oil & Grease	BPJ Technology-Based Level of 10 mg/L monthly average and 15 mg/L daily maximum are commonly accepted values that can be achieved by properly operated and maintained WWTPs. This level is also considered protective of the narrative standard A.A.C. R18-11-108(b).	Outfall 003 <1.35 mg/L	Outfall 003 1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required and a TBEL remains in the permit.
Antimony	No applicable standard	001 no data 002 no data 003 0.30 µg/L 004 no data	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Arsenic	200 µg/L/ AgL	001 no data 002 no data 003 1.90 µg/L 004 no data (2)	1	25 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Beryllium	No applicable standard	001 no data 002 no data 003 <0.10 µg/L 004 no data	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Boron	1,000 µg/L/ AgI 1,000 µg/L waste load allocation from the Middle Gila River TMDL for Outfalls 001, 002 and 003	001 no data 002 no data 003 410 µg/L 004 no data (2)	3	2,296 µg/L	RP Indeterminate (Limited Data)	Monitoring is required and a TMDL WLA is set for Outfalls 001, 002 and 003.
Cadmium (2)	50 µg/L/ AgL	001 no data 002 no data 003 <0.10 µg/L 004 no data (2)	1	0.66 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Chromium (Total)	1000 µg/L/ AgL	001 <5 µg/L 002 15 µg/L 003 <1.0 µg/L 004 <5.0 µg/L	2 2 1 2	6.6 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Chromium VI	No applicable standard	001 no data 002 no data 003 <8 µg/L 004 no data	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Copper (2)	500 µg/L/ AgL	001 10 µg/L 002 10 µg/L 003 8.4 µg/L 004 <10 µg/L	2 2 1 2	111 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.

Parameter	Lowest Standard / Designated Use	Maximum Reported Daily Value	No. of Samples	Estimated Maximum Value	RP Determination	Proposed Monitoring Requirement/ Rationale (1)
Cyanide	200 µg/L/ Ag/L	001 no data 002 no data 003 3.0 µg/L 004 no data (2)	1	40 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Hardness	No applicable standard.	1350 mg/L	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Hydrogen Sulfide	No applicable standard	No Data	0	N/A	N/A	Monitoring not required.
Iron	No applicable standard	001 no data 002 no data 003 35 µg/L 004 no data	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Lead (2)	100 µg/L / Ag/L	001 6.1 µg/L 002 5.0 µg/L 003 2.8 ug/L 004 5.1 ug/L	2 2 1 1	16 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization for Outfalls 004. Monitoring is required and an Assessment Level is set for Outfall 003.
Mercury	10 µg/L/ AgL	001 no data 002 no data 003 0.03 µg/L 004 no data (2)	1	0.20 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Nickel (2)	No applicable standard	001 no data 002 no data 003 5.8 µg/L 004 no data	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Selenium	20 µg/L / Ag/I Waste load allocations from the Middle Gila River TMDL for Outfalls 001 (22 µg/L), 002 (13 µg/L) and 003 (8 µg/L).	001 29 µg/L 002 12 µg/L 003 6.9 µg/L 004 no data (2)	2 2 3	39 µg/L	RP Indeterminate (Limited Data)	Monitoring is required and a TMDL WLA is set for Outfalls 001, 002 and 003.
Silver (2)	No applicable standard	001 no data 002 no data 003 <0.05 µg/L 004 no data	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Sulfides	No applicable standard	001 no data 002 no data 003 no data 004 no data	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Thallium	No applicable standard	001 no data 002 no data 003 0.10 µg/L 004 no data	1	N/A	N/A	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.
Zinc (2)	10,000 µg/L/ AgI acute and chronic	001 no data 002 no data 003 39.0 µg/L 004 no data	1	525 µg/L	No RP	Monitoring required for effluent characterization.

Footnotes:

(1) The monitoring frequencies above are required when the facility is discharging through Outfalls 001 – 004. If there is no discharge, monitoring shall be conducted as shown in Part 1.E of the permit. (Exception: Discharge flow metering should remain operational during periods of no discharge.) The resulting data will be needed to characterize the effluent and plant performance. Additionally, monitoring samples reported for this permit period were collected during January 2017 through December 2017 which was after an overhaul to the WWTP ending in November 2016.

(2) Monitoring not required in the previous permit, no RP based on previous data or BPJ (not expected to be present in stormwater discharge).

VIII. NARRATIVE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS
All narrative limitations in A.A.C. R18-11-108 that are applicable to the receiving water are included in Part I, Sections F and G of the draft permit.

IX. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS (Part II of Permit)
Section 308 of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR Part 122.44(i) require that monitoring be included in permits to determine compliance with effluent limitations. Additionally, monitoring may be required to gather data for future effluent limitations or to monitor effluent impacts on receiving water quality.
Monitoring frequencies are based on the nature and effect of the pollutant, as well as a determination of the minimum sampling necessary to adequately monitor the facility's performance. Monitoring frequencies for some parameters may be reduced in second term permits if all monitoring requirements have been met and the limits or ALs for those parameters have not been exceeded during the first permit term.
For the purposes of this permit, an "8-hour composite" sample has been defined as a flow-proportioned mixture of two or more discrete samples (aliquots) obtained at equal time intervals over an 8-hour period (if only two samples are collected, they should be taken approximately 8 hours apart). The volume of each aliquot shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling. These criteria for composite sampling are included in order to obtain samples that are representative of the discharge given the potential variability in the duration, frequency and magnitude of discharges from this facility. Discrete (i.e., grab) samples are specified in the permit for parameters that for varying reasons are not amenable to compositing.
Monitoring locations are specified in the permit (Part I.A and Part I.H) in order to ensure that representative samples of the influent and effluent are consistently obtained.
The requirements in the permit pertaining to Part II, Monitoring and Reporting, are included to ensure that the monitoring data submitted under this permit is accurate in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(e). The permittee has the responsibility to determine that all data collected for purposes of this permit meet the requirements specified in this permit and is collected, analyzed, and properly reported to ADEQ.
The permit (Part II.A.2) requires the permittee to keep a Quality Assurance (QA) manual at the facility, describing sample collection and analysis processes; the required elements of the QA manual are outlined.
Reporting requirements for monitoring results are detailed in Part II, Sections B.1 and 2 of the permit, including completion and submittal of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs.
Electronic reporting. The US EPA has published a final regulation that requires electronic reporting and sharing of Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program information instead of the current paper-based reporting (Federal Register, Vol. 80, No. 204, October 22, 2015). Beginning December 21, 2016 (one year after the effective date of the regulation), the Federal rule requires permittees to make electronic submittals of any monitoring reports and forms called for in their permits.

ADEQ has created an online portal called myDEQ that allows users to submit their discharge monitoring reports and other applicable reports required in the permit.

Requirements for retention of monitoring records are detailed in Part II.D of the permit.

X. BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS (Part III in Permit)

Standard requirements for the monitoring, reporting, record keeping, and handling of biosolids, as well as minimum treatment requirements for biosolids according to 40 CFR Part 503 are incorporated in the draft permit.

XI. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS (Part IV in Permit)

The draft permit requires that the facility maintain the existing Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP) for the facility and review and revise as necessary to ensure that it fully and accurately addresses the provisions as outlined in Part IV of the draft permit.

XII. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (Part V in Permit)

Operation

This permit condition requires the permittee to ensure that the WWTP has an operator who is certified at the appropriate level for the facility, in accordance with A.A.C. R18-5-104 through -114. The required certification level for the WWTP operator is based on the class (Wastewater Treatment Plant) and grade of the facility, which is determined by population served, level of treatment, and other factors.

Permit Reopener

This permit may be modified based on newly available information; to add conditions or limits to address demonstrated effluent toxicity; to implement any EPA-approved new Arizona water quality standard; or to re-evaluate reasonable potential (RP), if assessment levels in this permit are exceeded [A.A.C. R18-9-B906 and 40 CFR Part 122.62 (a) and (b)].

XIII. ANTIDEGRADATION

Antidegradation rules have been established under A.A.C. R18-11-107 to ensure that existing surface water quality is maintained and protected. The discharge from the JRC Goodyear, LLC facility will be to the Buckeye Canal, a surface water subject to Tier 1 antidegradation protection. Effluent quality limitations and monitoring requirements have been established under the proposed permit to ensure that the discharge will meet the applicable water quality standards. As long as the permittee maintains consistent compliance with these provisions, the designated uses of the receiving water will be presumed protected, and the facility will be deemed to meet currently applicable antidegradation requirements under A.A.C. R18-11-107(C).

XIV. STANDARD CONDITIONS

Conditions applicable to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 122 are attached as an appendix to this permit.

XV. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Public Notice (A.A.C. R18-9-A907)

The public notice is the vehicle for informing all interested parties and members of the general public of the contents of a draft AZPDES permit or other significant action with respect to an AZPDES permit or application. The basic intent of this requirement is to ensure that all interested parties have an opportunity to comment on significant actions of the permitting agency with respect to a permit application or permit. This permit will be public noticed in a local newspaper after a pre-notice review by the applicant and other affected agencies.

Public Comment Period (A.A.C. R18-9-A908)

Rules require that permits be public noticed in a newspaper of general circulation within the area affected by the facility or activity and provide a minimum of 30 calendar days for interested parties to respond in writing to ADEQ. After the closing of the public comment period, ADEQ is required to respond to all significant comments at the time a final permit decision is reached or at the same time a final permit is actually issued.

Public Hearing (A.A.C R18-9-A908(B))

A public hearing may be requested in writing by any interested party. The request should state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised during the hearing. A public hearing will be held if the Director determines there is a significant amount of interest expressed during the 30-day public comment period, or if significant new issues arise that were not considered during the permitting process.

EPA Review (A.A.C. R18-9-A908(C))

A copy of this draft permit and any revisions made to this draft as a result of public comments received will be sent to EPA Region 9 for review. If EPA objects to a provision of the draft, ADEQ will not issue the permit until the objection is resolved.

XVI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to this proposed permit may be obtained from:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division – AZPDES Individual Permits Unit
Attn: Andy Koester
1110 West Washington Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Or by contacting Jacqueline Maye at (602) 771 – 4689 or by e-mail at ak5@azdeq.gov.

XVII. INFORMATION SOURCES

While developing effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and special conditions for the draft permit, the following information sources were used:

1. AZPDES Permit Application Forms: 1, 2A and 2S, 2C, and 2F received April 4, 2018, along with supporting data, facility diagram, and maps submitted by the applicant with the application forms.

2. ADEQ files on JRC Goodyear, LLC.

3. 208 Consistency Review Form dated 10/18/2012.

4. ADEQ Geographic Information System (GIS) Web site.

5. Information provided to ADEQ staff during a site visit to the facility location on April 12, 2018.

7. Arizona Administrative Code (AAC) Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1, *Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters*, adopted December 31, 2016.

8. A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9. *Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System* rules.

9. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40:
   Part 122, *EPA Administered Permit Programs: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.*
   Part 124, *Procedures for Decision Making*.
   Part 133. *Secondary Treatment Regulation.*
   Part 503. *Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge*.

10. EPA Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control dated March 1991.

11. U.S. EPA NPDES Permit Writers' Manual, September 2010.